

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph at page 9, lines 5-24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Injectations, aerosols, syrups, solutions, emulsions, suspensions, eye drops and nasal drops may be prepared by using a solvent for the active ingredient (such as water, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol or polyethylene glycol), a surfactant (such as a sorbitan fatty acid ester, a polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, a polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester, a polyoxyethylene ether of hydrogenated castor oil or lecithin), a suspending agent (such as a cellulose derivative like the ~~carboxymethyl~~ carboxymethylcellulose sodium salt or methylcellulose or a natural rubber like tragacanth or gum Arabic) or a preservative (such as a p-hydroxybenzoate ester, benzalkonium chloride or a salt of sorbic acid) by ordinary methods. Suppositories may be prepared by using e.g., cacao butter, polyethylene glycol, lanolin, a fatty acid triglyceride or coconut oil by ordinary methods. Ointments to be absorbed percutaneously may be prepared by using e.g., white petrolatum, liquid paraffin, higher alcohols, macrogol ointment, a hydrophilic ointment or an aqueous gel base.

Please amend the paragraph at page 11, lines 9-25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Three weeks after the operation, the left femoral artery was exposed under anesthesia. The blood was washed out by physiological saline perfusion from the left ventricle at a pressure of from 75 to 90 mm Hg. The left femoral artery was perfused with phosphate buffered physiological saline (PBS) containing 1% paraformaldehyde and 2% glutaraldehyde for fixation and dissected out. For comparison, the undamaged right femoral artery was also dissected out. The dissected femoral arteries were stored in 10% neutral buffered formalin.

The femoral arteries were serially sectioned to a 0.5 mm thickness to make pathological preparations and stained with hematoxylin-eosin (HE). The medial areas and the intimal area in transverse sections of the femoral arteries were measured as indices of intimal hyperplasia with a computer image analyzer, and the ratio of the ~~medial~~ intimal area / the ~~intimal~~ medial area (the I/M ratio) was calculated.

Please amend the Abstract to read as follows: